Saskatchewan
Agriculture
and Food

GAME FARM INDUSTRY REPORT

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93-00460/

GAME FARM INDUSTRY REPORT

1. BACKGROUND

Domestication is defined as "the taming and breeding of wild animals for the many purposes of mankind". The domestication and management of certain members of the deer family for the production of breeding stock and animal products has been common practise in many countries such as China, The Commonwealth of Independent States, Scandinavia and sectors of the Middle East for many centuries. On this basis, culturally motivated international markets exist for these animal's products, such as antler velvet and venison. These markets are well-established, profitable, have growth potential and are not associated with illegal procurement and trade of products of endangered species.

Historically, game farming has been an important sector of the agriculture economy worldwide.

In the mid 1980s, in response to market demand for their products, a group of Saskatchewan deer farmers who were operating under the jurisdiction of Saskatchewan Natural Resources (SNR) Captive Wildlife Regulations approached the Government of Saskatchewan. This group, which was the nucleus of what was to become the Saskatchewan Game Farmers Association (SGFA), lobbied the Department of Agriculture and Food (SDAF) to establish a regulatory framework administered by SDAF to facilitate the production of certain members of the deer family as a sector of the province's domestic livestock industry, i.e. game farming.

The Game Farming and Game Products Merchandising Regulations, 1987, a regulatory framework co-administered by SDAF and SNR resulted.

2. REGULATORY PROGRAMS

A) Government of Saskatchewan

The Game Farming and Game Products Merchandising Regulations, 1987 (see Appendix A) form the basis of the province's regulatory control mechanism. These regulations are co-administered by SDAF and SNR.

The participation of SNR as co-administrators of regulatory control was in response to their own concerns related to provincial wildlife management and those of the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation (SWF). The major concerns expressed were:

1. Disease and parasite spread from game farms to domestic and wild animals. **SDAF commissioned the Saskatchewan Technical Advisory Committee on Game Farming (STACGF). See Appendix B. One of this committee's major roles has been to recommend to government protocols to eliminate and\or reduce disease potentials.**

2. The utilization of Crown lands for game farming displacing Crown owned native wildlife populations. **The regulatory framework does not allow game farming on Crown lands.**

3. Illegal harvest of Crown wildlife for stocking game farms and the sale of products.

The regulatory framework requires:

- **all game farm animals must be uniquely identified**
- **mandatory game farm inventory and transactions records**
- **manifestation and submission of transportation records**
- **permit requirements for import and export**

4. Escaped animals interbreeding with wild animals. **The regulations define which species can be utilized. Other jurisdictions have encountered problems with certain non-native species interbreeding with native species. Of the "designated" species eligible to be farmed in Saskatchewan, two are non-native, i.e. fallow deer and thick and thin horned sheep. Neither of these species possess interbreeding capability with Saskatchewan's native wildlife species.**

5. Escaped non-native species competing for habitat and displacing native wildlife. **Neither fallow deer or the thick and thin horned sheep have exhibited this potential in Saskatchewan.**

The primary regulatory role of SNR (Wildlife Branch) is to prevent introduction of diseases that threaten wildlife populations by control of import and export. **Disease protocols reviewed and recommended by the STACGF form the basis for criteria under which permits are issued.** SNR has the regulatory authority to suspend imports should disease concerns potentially threaten wildlife populations.

SDAF (Livestock Branch) game farm industry related responsibilities include:

- licensing of game farm proprietors, game meat processors and merchandisers
- distribution and recording of unique identification numbers for all game farm animals
- compilation of game farm inventory and transaction report forms and game farm animal transportation manifests
- monitoring all game farm animal inventories and movements
- administration of the STACGF
- reviewing and revising regulations
- co-ordinating extension materials and initiatives

Elk readily adapt to game farm management practices.

Conservation Officers (SNR field employees) and Livestock Inspectors (SDAF field employees) work in co-operation to deal with escapes, intrusions or questionable status of individual animals.

The Game Farming and Game Products Merchandising Regulations, 1989, are formally linked to provisions in ten other regulatory control frameworks (see Appendix C).

In April, 1992, Livestock Branch staff, in consultation with SNR, the SGFA and the STACGF submitted documentation to Legislative Drafting to revise the regulatory control framework with the intention making the system more efficient, effective and user friendly.

B) Government of Canada

Agriculture Canada under the authority of the Health of Animals Act bears responsibility for controlling "named diseases" in livestock populations in Canada, i.e. rabies, brucellosis, tuberculosis, equine infectious anaemia, etc.

In response to an outbreak of tuberculosis on game farms and in zoos, Agriculture Canada implemented the Ungulate Movement Regulations (see Appendix D). Armed with this authority Agriculture Canada tests all game farm herds and restricts the movement of any individual animals until the disease status of the herd of origin has been clarified.

3. CURRENT STATUS

Game farming is one of the province's most rapidly expanding sectors of agriculture industry. Licensed proprietors have increased from 22 in 1987 to 111 in 1992. 1992 game farm animal inventories are valued at an estimated $35,800,000.

The designated game farm animal species with approximate inventory totals are:

-	elk	4000
-	fallow deer	1500
-	white-tailed deer	300
-	mule deer	100
-	thick and thin horned sheep	20
-	caribou	5
-	moose	1
-	antelope	0

See Game Farm Directory (Appendix F).

The North American Elk Breeders Association estimates that approximately 25% of the game farmed elk in North America are in Saskatchewan.

Saskatchewan game farms are becoming recognized worldwide as a source of volume and superior quality seedstock and game farm animal products.

Saskatchewan elk are recognized as superior genetic seed stock and are exported worldwide.

Stringent regulatory control mechanisms, both federal and provincial, have ensured high regard from other regional jurisdictions regarding disease status, therefore facilitating export potentials. Since May 1992, Saskatchewan proprietors have exported breeding stock to North Dakota, Colorado, Minnesota, Michigan, Kansas and Ontario. Frozen semen and embryos are being processed in response to market demand from Australia and New Zealand.

Saskatchewan based manufacturing companies are emerging as leaders in developing game farm animal livestock handling systems and related equipment.

The impetus provided by the development of the game farming industry is spurring the development of further knowledge and new technologies in disease research and disease testing mechanisms. Evaluation of the BTTB test by Agriculture Canada and The United States Department of Agriculture for potential use in improving the efficiency of their Tuberculosis Eradication Programs for a wide range of species is one good example.

Further development of the industry continues to encourage the conversion of cultivated acreage to forage production. This contributes directly to the conservation of soil, water and wildlife resources. This development is

occurring in the relative absence of government subsidies during a period of unprecedented downward pressures and demand on the provincial economy.

4. ISSUES

1) Disease Concerns:

a) Tuberculosis

A tuberculosis outbreak on game farms in Canada was discovered in 1990. Ontario, Alberta and Saskatchewan were the provinces identified as having infected herds. The **one** herd found to affected in Saskatchewan was infected from an Alberta source. The Alberta infection is believed to have originated from a cow imported from the United States.

Agriculture Canada has implemented an extensive testing program . All game farm animal herds in Canada are being tested. Any herds discovered harbouring infection are eradicated. Ag Canada has implemented a permit system under which no individuals of any deer species can be relocated anywhere in Canada until their disease free status and that of their herdmates can be substantiated. Ag Canada has also imposed a ban on further imports from the U.S. until the American testing and transport mechanisms meet Canadian requirements.

Since the outbreak on game farms was identified there has been an outbreak of tuberculosis in cattle in Manitoba that is totally unrelated to the game farming industry. Over 1000 cattle have been slaughtered as a result.

b) Elaphostrongylus cervi

E. Cervi is a parasitic worm that normally resides in the musculature and central nervous system of red deer, a sub species of elk.

This parasite presently occurs in Europe, Asia, New Zealand and in caribou in Newfoundland (see page 7). Infection is also known to occur in moose.

In 1991, Agriculture Canada identified a potential source of infection in quarantined red deer being imported from New Zealand to Ontario. The Saskatchewan Technical Advisory Committee on Game Farming assessed the issue and recommended to the Government of Saskatchewan that no import permits be granted to cervidae (members of the deer family) originating east of the Manitoba - Ontario border. This protocol will remain in place until status

of the disease potential in Ontario is clarified or a suitable testing or treatment regimen is approved.

Agriculture Canada is currently investigating the potential affects of E. cervi infection in white-tail and mule deer in a research project co-ordinated by Dr. Alvin Gajadhar at the Health of Animals Laboratory in Saskatoon.

Wildlife Branch has provided white-tailed and mule deer fawns for the purposes of this research.

DISTRIBUTION OF ELAPHOSTRONGYLUS CERVI

c) Parelaphostrongylus tenuis

P. Tenuis is a parasitic worm that is commonly called the brain worm of white-tailed deer. This parasite does not have significant harmful affects on white-tailed deer, but causes significant neurologic disease in other cervids as well as pronghorn antelope, domestic sheep, goats and llamas. The normal regional geographic distribution of this parasite is the eastern half of the North American continent, extending westward to the Manitoba-Saskatchewan border (see page 8). Transmission from animal to animal is through an indirect life cycle which requires the ingestion of an infected snail by a suitable host.

Wild white-tailed deer range into Saskatchewan from Manitoba. Other potential sources of infection are represented by waterfowl, sheep, goats, llamas and transported forage resources. None of these potential sources are subjected to testing regimens.

The Saskatchewan Technical Advisory Committee on Game Farming reviewed the issue and developed a mandatory disease testing import protocol to qualify certain game farm animals for import into Saskatchewan (See Appendix E).

DISTRIBUTION OF PARELAPHOSTRONGYLUS TENUIS

d) Elaeophora schneideri

E. schneideri is a parasite that lives in the arteries of certain wild and domestic ruminants in North America. Mule and black tailed deer are considered the usual natural hosts. White-tailed deer can be as well. The parasite can be pathogenic to elk, moose, domestic sheep and goats. The parasite's existing geograghic range is illustrated on page 10. The Saskatchewan Technical Advisory Committee on Game Farming reviewed the issue and recommended a mandatory disease testing import protocol that eliminates the disease potential.

DISTRIBUTION OF *ELAEOPHORA SCHNEIDERI*

Distribution of *Elaeophora schneideri*

State/Province	Species* WT	MD	BT	Wa	Mo	Sh	Other	Authority**
Arizona	+	+		+		+		2
Arkansas	+							1
California		+	+			+		7
Colorado		+		+				2
Florida	+							1
Georgia	+							1
Kentucky	+							5
Montana		+			+	+		8
New Mexico		+		+		+		2
North Carolina	+							5
Oregon			+			+		2,5
South Carolina	+							1
Texas	+	+				+	Barbary sheep, Sika deer	4,6
Utah		+		+	+	+		3
Washington		+						5
Wyoming		+		+				2
British Columbia			+					2

* WT - white-tailed deer, MD - mule deer, BT - black-tailed deer, Wa - wapiti, Mo - moose, Sh - domestic sheep.

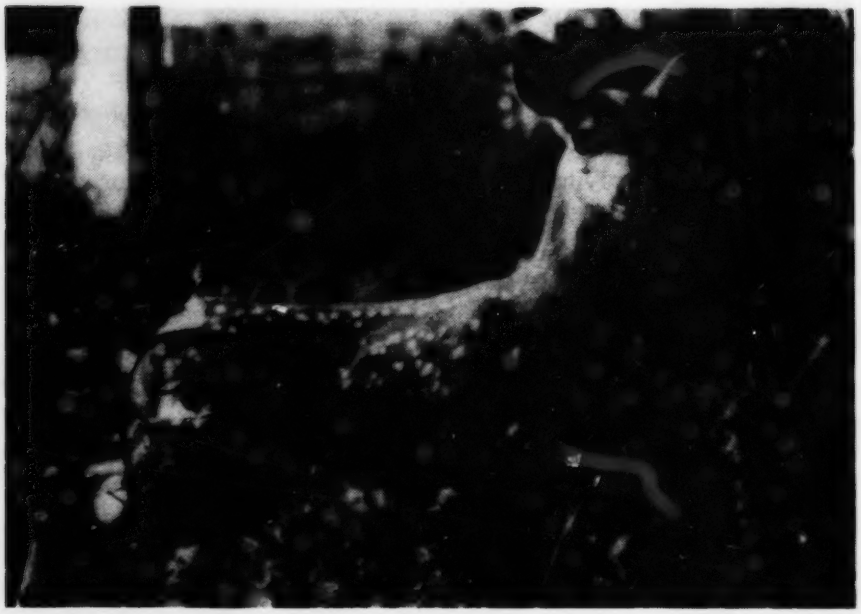
**1. Couvillion, G.E. et al, 1985. J Wildl Dis, 21: 451-453. 2. Hibler, C.P. and J.L. Adcock, 1971, pp. 263-278. In: Parasitic Diseases of Wild Mammals. Iowa State Univ Press, Ames. 3. Pederson, J.C. et al, 1985, J Wildl Dis, 21: 66-67. 4. Pence, D.B. and C.G. Gray, 1981. J Wildl Dis 17: 45-56. 5. Survey, this study. 6. Waid, D.D. et al., 1984, J Wildl Dis, 20: 342-345. 7. Weinmann, C.J. et al, 1973, J Wildl Dis 9: 213-220. 8. Worley, D.E. 1975, J Wildl Dis 11: 486-488.

2) Utilization of Surplus Wildlife Populations:

Background:

On December 5, 1991, the Saskatchewan Technical Advisory Committee on Game Farming **unanimously** approved a recommendation stating "The Government of Saskatchewan establish a process of independent environmental assessment to evaluate the use of surplus animals from the wild for game farming."

The major opposition to the development of The Game Farming and Game Products Merchandising Regulations, 1987 came from the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation (SWF). One of the major assurances granted the SWF by the government was that there would be no trapping of wildlife for stocking game farms. **Surplus** populations were apparently not recognized as a consideration at that point in time. Current surplus rates are exceeding any foreseen expectations due to a record number of successive mild winters.



Recent successive mild winters have contributed to surplus wildlife population densities in certain regions.

Implications:

- Budget restraints have forced the Government to reduce or eliminate programs designed to respond to wildlife population surplus.

- Agriculture producers are less able to withstand absorption of losses from crop and winter forage stores depredation due to difficult financial conditions prevalent in the agricultural economy.

- Indirect costs to the Government increase due to higher rates of vehicle damage claims and medical treatment and care to injured passengers as surplus wildlife populations are involved in increased rates of automobile accidents.

- Historically, wildlife population levels have been managed in part by hunting quotas. Hunter populations continue to decline steadily. SNR is currently reviewing proposed policy revisions that would utilize non-resident hunter potentials. Hunt oriented management practice does not lend itself to efficiently establishing and maintaining optimal age and sex ratios.

- Revenues generated from the utilization of surplus wildlife for the game farming industry could finance wildlife disease research, wildlife relocation programs and the acquisition and\or maintenance of critical wildlife habitat.

- Utilization of surplus wildlife by the game farming industry would decrease or eliminate various disease potentials by reducing the reliance on imports of breeding stock from other regional jurisdictions.

- The Saskatchewan game farming industry has demonstrated the ability to expand steadily since 1986, despite setbacks encountered in other sectors of the provincial and national economy. The major constraint to increased rate of growth is limited availability of breeding stock.

- Current measures administered by Saskatchewan Natural Resources to limit wild populations incorporate winterkill as a contributing factor. Consideration should be given to whether or not utilization of surplus wildlife for game farming is in the broadest possible public interest.

- Vocal opposition from sectors of the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation.

5. POLICY

- No person shall establish, operate a game farm, slaughter, process or sell game farm animals or their products unless that person is licensed in the manner prescribed.

- The Minister may suspend for any period that the minister considers appropriate or cancel the licence, if the holder fails to comply with the Act, the regulations or any other regulations made pursuant to the Act.

- No person shall establish or operate a game farm on Crown land.

- There shall be no trapping of Crown wildlife for stocking game farms.

- Subject to the approval of the Minister responsible for the administration of The Wildlife Act, no person who holds game farm animals shall allow those animals to roam free, escape from captivity or be released to the wild.

- Every person who imports or exports a live game farm animal shall obtain an import or export permit, as the case requires, pursuant to section 30 of The Wildlife Act.

- Interim disease testing or treatment regimens for import are based on recommendations of the STACGF.

- Every game farm operator shall ensure that all maintenance, housing, handling and transportation procedures are conducted in a humane manner.

- All game farm animals are to be uniquely and permanently identified as prescribed within the year of birth and/or prior to transport.

- All game farm meat shall be identified and/or labelled as prescribed.

- All game farm operators shall provide manifests to purchasers of live animals prior to transport and submit copies of manifests to the Minister.

- Every game farm operator shall maintain, on updated annual basis, a permanent written record for all inventories and changes in inventory. This written record is to be made available to an inspector at all reasonable times.

6. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

FINANCING AVAILABLE FROM THE PROVINCE

The province of Saskatchewan has two loan programs available to game farmers through the Agricultural Credit Corporation of Saskatchewan (ACS), the Capital Loan Program and the Livestock Cash Advance.

1. Capital Loan Program

This program provides loans of up to $500,000 to Saskatchewan farmers for a variety of purposes including the establishment or expansion of a game farm. Loans are for a maximum term of 25 years and as of June 30, 1992 will carry an interest rate equal to the Corporation's cost of borrowing plus 1%. These

terms are identical to those available to producers of beef cattle, hogs, or other types of livestock.

Capital Loan funds can be used for the purchase of breeding livestock, the purchase of a home quarter section of land, and the purchase, renovation or construction of buildings and improvements on the home quarter. Restrictions exist on the amount of financing ACS will provide for the purchase of individual animals. For game farm animals these are:

Elk	$2,500 per head
Fallow Deer	$ 500 per head

ACS has not yet to date processed loan applications for the other designated species. Maximum rates per head are set based on a factor related to current carcass values. These rates are approved by the ACS Board of Directors.

Game Farming is one of Saskatchewan's most rapidly expanding livestock industries.

At present, ACS has three clients who have outstanding Capital Loans for the purchase of land, equipment and facilities for elk. A total of $163,000 was provided to these clients (of which approximately $120,000 remains outstanding). This is a very small portion of the total Capital Loan portfolio of over $240 million.

2. Livestock Cash Advance

Prior to August 1, 1992 the Livestock Cash Advance Program provided 12 month interest free loans based on 70% of the applicant's herd at the rate of:

$125 per head for beef and dairy cattle, horses, bison, elk, moose or caribou;

$25 per head for hogs, sheep, goats, Bighorn sheep, Thinhorn sheep, ostriches, antelope, fallow deer, mule deer and white-tailed deer.

As of August 1, 1992 the interest rate on the Livestock Cash Advance will move to prime plus 2%.

Current Livestock Cash Advances for game farm animals under this program total 823 head consisting of elk and fallow deer. This is an insignificant amount of the total portfolio which exceeds $142 million at present.

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News Release

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
March 16, 1992

Saskatchewan

Agriculture and Food 92-156

CONTINUED SUPPORT FOR GAME FARMING

Agriculture and Food Minister Berny Wiens today announced the Saskatchewan government will continue to support development of the game farming industry in Saskatchewan.

This development is to be guided by recommendations generated by the Saskatchewan Technical Advisory Committee on Game Farming. This committee acts as the co-ordinating body for investigating issues of concern to game farming and recommends government actions to resolve those concerns.

"We recognize the potential of the industry," Wiens said. "We acknowledge its importance in stabilizing the agricultural sector and we want to see the industry develop in such a way that the broadest possible public interests are met."

The game farming industry is the most highly-regulated animal agricultural sector in the history of the province's development, he said. This regulatory framework, in conjunction with programs administered by Agriculture Canada, ensures public safety.

"One issue that has been brought to the public's attention over the past several months is tuberculosis on game farms. We commend Agriculture Canada's recent program which tested every game farm herd in Saskatchewan for tuberculosis. Only one herd was found to have tuberculosis. All animals in the infected herd have been destroyed."

.....2

Recycled Paper

As a precautionary measure, Agriculture Canada has tested all cattle within a 10-kilometre radius of the infected elk herd. Tests were completed on 50 cattle herds composed of about 5,000 animals. No cases of bovine tuberculosis were found.

"The Saskatchewan government views as unfounded suggestions that game farms are threatening public health, other domestic livestock or wildlife. These suggestions are based on misinformation. Proper management practices coupled with stringent testing enforced by Agriculture Canada have proven effective," Wiens said.

"In Saskatchewan, game-farm inventories have been tested more thoroughly for TB than any other sector of the domestic livestock industry. The reality is that game-farm inventories in Saskatchewan are accredited tuberculosis free."

Saskatchewan's game farming industry is still in the initial stages of development. However, game-farm animal products are supplying world-wide markets which are well-established and which are continuing to expand.

"Saskatchewan is clearly establishing a leadership role in North America in supplying both quality and volume of breeding stock and game-farm animal products. This provides tremendous opportunities for Saskatchewan-based proprietors to enhance the viability of their farming units and to sustain a strong agricultural economic base for the province."

-30-

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APPENDIX A

THE GAME FARMING AND GAME PRODUCTS MERCHANDISING REGULATIONS, 1987

SASKATCHEWAN REGULATIONS 83/90

The Animal Products Act
Section 15
and
Section 18

Order in Council 1005/90, dated November 13, 1990.

(Filed November 14, 1990)

ORDER

The Honourable Lieutenant Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Associate Minister of Agriculture and Food, pursuant to sections 15 and 18 of *The Animal Products Act,* makes *The Game Farming and Game Products Merchandising Amendment Regulations, 1990* in accordance with the attached Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Title

1 These regulations may be cited as *The Game Farming and Game Products Merchandising Amendment Regulations, 1990.*

R.R.S. c.A-20.2 Reg 5 amended

2 *The Game Farming and Game Products Merchandising Regulations, 1989* are amended in the manner set forth in these regulations.

Section 2 amended

3 Section 2 is amended by:

(a) adding the following after subclause (1)(h)(vii):

"(vii.1) the species of Bighorn sheep having the scientific name *Ovis canadensis;*

"(vii.2) the species of American Thinhorn sheep having the scientific name *Ovis dalli";*

(b) repealing subclause (1)(h)(viii); and
(c) repealing subsection (2).

Section 18 amended

4 Section 18 is amended by:

(a) renumbering it as subsection (1); and

(b) adding the following after subsection (1):

"(2) Every game farm operator that keeps Bighorn or American Thinhorn sheep in an enclosed area for the purpose of housing or pasturing shall ensure that the fence used to enclose those animals is anchored to the ground in a manner that prevents the animals from escaping under the fence".

Appendix, Form A amended

5 Form A of the Appendix is amended by striking out "Saskatchewan Agriculture" and substituting "Saskatchewan Agriculture and Food".

Coming into force

6 These regulations come into force on the day on which they are filed with the Registrar of Regulations.

REVISED REGULATIONS OF SASKATCHEWAN

CHAPTER A-20.2 REG 5

The Animal Products Act
Sections 15 and 18

Order in Council 279/89, dated April 4, 1989.

(Filed April 5, 1989)

ORDER

The Honourable Lieutenant Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture and Food, pursuant to sections 15 and 18 of *The Animal Products Act,* makes *The Game Farming and Game Products Merchandising Regulations, 1989* in accordance with the attached Schedule.

SCHEDULE

TITLE AND INTERPRETATION

Title

1 These regulations may be cited as *The Game Farming and Game Products Merchandising Regulations, 1989.*

Interpretation

2(1) In these regulations:

"abattoir"

(a) "abattoir" means a facility where game animals are slaughtered for human consumption;

"Act"

(b) "Act" means *The Animal Products Act;*

"Agriculture Canada"

(c) "Agriculture Canada" means the Government of Canada department called the Department of Agriculture;

"big game animal"

(d) "big game animal" means:

(i) an antelope;
(ii) a caribou;
(iii) an elk;
(iv) a moose;
(v) a mule deer;
(vi) a white-tailed deer;

that is not held in captivity or that is held in captivity but not for the purpose of producing animal products;

"carcass"

(e) "carcass" means the intact edible portion of a game animal remaining after the hide, head, feet and viscera of the animal have been removed;

"Crown"

(f) "Crown" means Her Majesty in right of Saskatchewan;

"Crown land"

(g) "Crown land" means land in Saskatchewan owned by the Crown;

"game animal"

(h) "game animal" means a member of:

(i) the species of antelope having the scientific name *Antilocapra americana;*
(ii) the species of caribou having the scientific name *Rangifer tarandus;*
(iii) the species of elk having the scientific name *Cervus elaphus canadenisis, Cervus elaphus nannodes* or *Cervus elaphus merriami;*
(iv) the species of moose having the scientific name *Alces alces;*
(v) the species of mule deer having the scientific name *Odocoileus hemionus;*
(vi) the species of white-tailed deer having the scientific name *Odocoileus virginianus;*
(vii) the species of fallow deer having the scientific name *Cervus dama;*
(viii) those additional species that are designated by the minister pursuant to subsection (2);

that is held in captivity for the purpose of producing game animal products;

"game farm"

(i) "game farm" means a location where game animals are held in captivity for commercial purposes;

"game inspector"

(j) "game inspector" means an inspector and includes a wildlife officer;

"game meat"

(k) "game meat" means the edible flesh of game animals;

"inspection"

(l) "inspection" means the visual examination of:

(i) game animals or game animal products; or
(ii) records kept at any abattoir, game farm, game meat merchandising facility or game meat processing facilities;

conducted for the purpose of verifying the identification of those animals or products or the authenticity of those records, as the case may be;

"licence"

(m) "licence" means a valid and subsisting licence issued pursuant to these regulations;

"manifest"

(n) "manifest" means a Game Animal Manifest prescribed in Form A of the Appendix to these regulations;

"named disease"

(o) "named disease" means:

(i) a "reportable disease" as defined in the *Animal Disease and Protection Regulations, Consolidated Regulations of Canada, 1978,* chapter 296, as amended from time to time; or
(ii) a disease designated by the minister and the Minister responsible for the administration of *The Wildlife Act* pursuant to subsection 17(1);

"person"

(p) "person" includes a partnership and a band within the meaning of the *Indian Act* (Canada), as amended from time to time;

"process"

(q) "process" means to slaughter live game animals and process the carcasses into wholesale or retail products;

"ribbon brand"

(r) "ribbon brand" means a continuous edible dye label;

"trade"

(s) "trade" means offer for sale, expose for sale, advertise for sale, sell, buy, barter, exchange, deal or solicit;

"unique identification tag"

(t) "unique identification tag" means a tag issued by the minister pursuant to section 25;

"uniquely identified"

(u) "uniquely identified" means identified by:

(i) placing a unique identification tag issued by the minister pursuant to section 25 on the game animal; and

(ii) ensuring that the animal is further identified by:

(A) a federal health of animals tag:

(I) obtained from Agriculture Canada; or

(II) placed on the animal pursuant to section 99 of the *Animal Disease and Protection Regulations, Consolidated Regulations of Canada, 1978,* chapter 296, as amended from time to time; or

(B) a United States Department of Agriculture tag issued pursuant to *The Identification of Animals for Inter-State* or *International Movement Regulations (United States);*

"vacuum packaged"

(v) "vacuum packaged" means packaged in a sealed plastic pouch with all of the air removed from the pouch;

"visual identification"

(w) "visual identification" means a visible coloured ear tag or neck collar that will distinguish a game animal from a big game animal;

"veterinarian"

(x) "veterinarian" means a veterinarian:

(i) employed by Agriculture Canada;

(ii) as defined in the *Animal Disease and Protection Regulations, Consolidated Regulations of Canada, 1978,* chapter 296, as amended from time to time; or

(iii) authorized by the minister and the Minister responsible for the administration of *The Wildlife Act* pursuant to subsection 17(3) to conduct examinations of game animals suspected of being infected with a named disease;

"wildlife officer"

(y) "wildlife officer" means a wildlife officer as defined in *The Wildlife Act.*

(2) Subject to the approval of the Minister responsible for the administration of *The Wildlife Act* and subject to subsection 12(2), the minister may designate as a game animal a species of ungulate or bird identified by its scientific name that, in the opinion of the minister:

(a) does not present a threat of disease to domestic livestock or wildlife species native to Saskatchewan;

(b) is incapable of interbreeding with wildlife species native to Saskatchewan;

(c) does not present a threat to wildlife species native to Saskatchewan through habitat competition; and

(d) does not present a threat to human health or safety.

LICENCES

Licence required

3 No person shall:

(a) establish or operate a game farm;

(b) sell game animals or game animal products;

(c) slaughter or process game animals for human consumption; or

(d) sell game meat to the public for human consumption;

unless the person holds a licence.

Application

4 Every person wishing to obtain a licence shall:

(a) submit an application to the minister on a form provided by the minister;

(b) provide the minister with any information that the minister considers necessary; and

(c) pay a fee of $100.

Issuance

5 Where the minister:

(a) receives an application made pursuant to section 4; and

(b) is satisfied that the applicant has complied with these regulations;

the minister may issue a licence to the applicant.

Expiry and renewal

6(1) Unless renewed pursuant to subsection (2), a licence expires on December 31 of the year of its issuance or renewal, as the case may be.

(2) Where the holder of a licence pays a fee of $100, the minister may renew the licence.

Suspension or cancellation

7(1) The minister may suspend for any period that the minister considers appropriate or cancel a licence if the holder of the licence fails to comply with:

(a) the Act, these regulations or any other regulations made pursuant to the Act; or

(b) sections 5, 31, 40 or 41 of *The Wildlife Act.*

(2) Subject to subsection (3), the minister shall not suspend or cancel a licence without giving the holder of the licence an opportunity to be heard.

(3) Where, in the opinion of the minister, it is in the public interest for the minister to immediately suspend or cancel a licence, the minister may immediately suspend or cancel the licence and, on the suspension or cancellation, shall give the holder of the licence:

(a) written notice of the suspension or cancellation; and

(b) an opportunity to be heard within 15 days of the date of the suspension or cancellation.

(4) The suspension or cancellation of a licence pursuant to this section is in addition to any other penalty that may be imposed under any Act or law.

CONDITIONS OF LICENCE

No game farming on Crown land

8 No person shall establish or operate a game farm on Crown land.

Obtaining game and big game animals

9 No person shall obtain game animals or big game animals unless those animals are obtained from a person who has been issued a licence:

(a) pursuant to section 5; or

(b) pursuant to *The Captive Wildlife Regulations,* being chapter W-13.1 Reg 13 of *The Revised Regulations of Saskatchewan.*

Escape from captivity

10(1) Subject to subsection (2), no person who holds game animals shall allow those animals to:

(a) roam free;

(b) escape from captivity; or

(c) be released to the wild.

(2) Where a person who holds a game animal wishes to release the game animal into the wild and the game animal, in the opinion of the Minister responsible for the administration of *The Wildlife Act:*

(a) does not present a threat of disease to domestic livestock or wildlife species native to Saskatchewan;

(b) is incapable of interbreeding with wildlife species native to Saskatchewan;

(c) does not present a threat to wildlife species native to Saskatchewan through habitat competition; and

(d) does not present a threat to human health or safety;

the Minister responsible for the administration of *The Wildlife Act* may authorize a person to release that game animal into the wild.

(3) Except in the circumstances described in subsection (2), every person whose game animal escapes from captivity shall:

(a) immediately make all reasonable efforts to restore the escaped animal to captivity; and

(b) report the full details of the escape to a wildlife officer.

Big game on farm

11 Every person who finds any big game animal on the person's game farm shall immediately report that fact to a wildlife officer.

Import and export

12(1) Every person who imports or exports a live game animal shall obtain an import or export licence, as the case requires, pursuant to section 30 of *The Wildlife Act.*

(2) Every person who proposes to introduce a new species of wildlife to Saskatchewan for the purpose of game farming shall file a development plan with the minister, in the form required by the minister, listing design specifications of the proposed holding facilities for the species to be introduced sufficient to prevent the threats mentioned in clause 2(2)(a), (c) and (d).

Quarantine

13(1) No person shall import any game animal into Saskatchewan unless a veterinarian examines the animal and determines it to be free of the named diseases described in subsection (3).

(2) Any person who imports any game animal into Saskatchewan shall:

(a) hold the game animal in quarantine for a period of not less than 14 days to ensure that no named disease is present; and

(b) have any game animal that shows signs of a named disease during the quarantine period mentioned in clause (a) examined by a veterinarian.

(3) Subject to subsection (4), every person who is required to have a game animal pursuant to subsection (1) or clause 2(b) shall ensure that the veterinarian conducting the examination test the animal for brucellosis, tuberculosis, anaplasmosis and every other named disease.

(4) Where a game animal is imported from another jurisdiction within Canada, the veterinarian conducting the examination of the animal pursuant to subsection (1) or clause 2(b) need not test the animal for:

(a) blue tongue; or

(b) anaplasmosis.

(5) Every person who imports a game animal into Saskatchewan shall provide a copy of the veterinarian's report made as a result of the examination of the animal conducted pursuant to subsection (1) or clause 2(b) to the game inspector to whom that person reported the acquisition.

Diseased game animals

14 No person shall, without the authorization of the minister:

(a) hold any game animal that the person knows or suspects is infected with a named disease; or

(b) allow that animal to be transferred to another person.

Reports re diseased animal

15(1) Every game farm operator shall immediately report to a veterinarian employed by Agriculture Canada, the minister and the Minister responsible for the administration of *The Wildlife Act* any game animal that the game farm operator:

(a) knows or suspects is infected with a named disease; or

(b) knows or suspects has been in contact with an animal infected with a named disease.

(2) Every person who imports a game animal that dies within 30 days of its acquisition shall report that death to:

(a) an inspector; and

(b) to a veterinarian employed by Agriculture Canada.

(3) Every person who holds game animals shall, on finding any dead game animal, immediately report that death to an inspector.

(4) Where the person mentioned in subsection (3) suspects that a named disease may have caused the death of the game animal, that person shall:

(a) have the animal examined by a veterinarian; and

(b) report the veterinarian's findings to:

(i) the minister; and
(ii) the Minister responsible for the administration of *The Wildlife Act.*

Destruction and quarantine of diseased animals

16 The minister and the Minister responsible for the administration of *The Wildlife Act* may:

(a) order the game farm where a named disease is found to have infected a game animal be quarantined until they are satisfied that the disease is under control; or

(b) order any game animal that they believe to be infected with a named disease be destroyed.

Ministerial powers

17(1) The minister and the Minister responsible for the administration of *The Wildlife Act* may designate a disease that presents a threat of epidemic in game animals as a named disease.

(2) Where a named disease is designated pursuant to subsection (1), the minister shall cause that named disease to be published, as soon as is reasonably possible, in the Gazette.

(3) The minister and the Minister responsible for the administration of *The Wildlife Act* may authorize a veterinarian to conduct examinations of diseased game animals pursuant to sections 13 and 15.

Enclosures

18 Every game farm operator shall ensure that:

(a) the game farm operator's game animal enclosures contain:

(i) natural bluffs; or
(ii) shelters;

sufficient to protect the game animals stored in the enclosure from the wind;

(b) the perimeter fence for the enclosure is:

(i) at least 2.1 meters high; and
(ii) securely locked so as to prevent:

(A) public access to the enclosure; and
(B) the escape of game animals.

Stocking density

19 No game farm operator shall allow the stocking density on the game farm operator's game farm to exceed 10 adult animals per acre.

Feed and water

20 Every game farm operator shall provide the game farm operator's game animals with feed and water adequate to meet normal seasonal maintenance and production requirements.

Humane handling

21 Every game farm operator shall ensure that all:

(a) dehorning;

(b) antler removal;

(c) castration;

and other game animal handling procedures are conducted in a humane manner.

Slaughter

22(1) The slaughter of game animals shall be carried out only by:

(a) a person who has been issued a licence or an employee of that person; or

(b) a veterinarian who is a member of The Saskatchewan Veterinary Medical Association pursuant to *The Veterinarians Act, 1987* or his employee.

(2) All slaughter of game animals shall be conducted in a humane manner.

(3) Every person who slaughters a game animal shall submit a manifest to the minister.

IDENTIFICATION

Game animal identification

23(1) Every person shall ensure that:

(a) all game animals the person proposes to import into the province are uniquely identified prior to entering the province;

(b) all game animals the person:

(i) holds;
(ii) slaughters; or
(iii) trades;

are uniquely identified.

(2) Every game farm operator shall ensure that:

(a) all game animals born on the game farm operator's game farm are uniquely identified by November 30 in the year of birth; and

(b) all game animals on the game farm operator's game farm:

(i) carry visual identification applied:
(A) immediately upon the animal's arrival at the game farm; or
(B) in the case of animals born on that farm, by November 30 in the year of birth.

Unique identification

24 Every person who is required to uniquely identify a game animal pursuant to section 23 shall apply to the minister, in the manner and form required by the minister, for a unique identification tag.

Issuance of tag

25 The minister may, on receiving an application made pursuant to section 24, issue a unique identification tag to the applicant mentioned in that section.

Game meat and product identification

26(1) In this section "labelled" means having a label showing the licence number of:

(a) the game meat processor who processed the game meat; or

(b) the person selling the game meat;

affixed to the package containing the meat or in the case of vacuum packaged meat, inserted into the package.

(2) Every person who slaughters a game animal shall:

(a) ensure that ribbon brands are applied by an inspector to both sides of the carcass of the animal immediately after slaughter;

(b) ensure that the ribbon brands required to be applied pursuant to clause (a) extend from the hips to the neck of the animal within two inches of the backbone; and

(c) ensure that the antlers or horns of the animal are:

(i) separated by splitting the skull longitudinally; or
(ii) measured by:
(A) a game inspector; or
(B) a person designated by the minister pursuant to subsection (3).

(3) The minister may designate persons who are recognized by the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation as experienced game animal antler or horns measurers as a measurer for the purpose of subclause (2)(c)(ii).

(4) Where the person designated pursuant to subsection (3) is of the opinion that the antlers or horns of the game animal the person measures may be of a trophy nature, the person shall submit a photograph of the horns or antlers to the Minister responsible for the administration of *The Wildlife Act.*

(5) Every person who sells game meat shall ensure that the game meat:

(a) if in the form of a carcass, a side, a half or a quarter is ribbon branded pursuant to clauses (2)(a) and (b);

(b) if in primal or retail cuts:

(i) in a carton, box or wrapping material; or
(ii) vacuum packaged;

is permanently labelled.

Sale of game animals

27(1) Every game farm operator shall provide a manifest to every person who purchases a game animal from him.

(2) The game farm operator shall submit a copy of every manifest provided to a purchaser pursuant to subsection (1) to the minister.

Sale of game meat

28(1) Every person who sells game meat or other products of a game animal to a purchaser shall provide the purchaser with a bill of sale indicating:

(a) the seller's name and address and, if different, the seller's business address;

(b) the name and address of the purchaser;

(c) a description of the game meat or game animal product sold;

(d) the total weight of the game meat or animal product sold; and

(e) a list of identification numbers pertaining to the game meat or animal product sold.

(2) No person shall purchase game meat from any person other than a person who has been issued a licence.

RECORDS

Records of farm operator

29(1) Every game farm operator shall:

(a) maintain a permanent written record accounting for all births, deaths, purchases and transfers of game animals on the game farm;

(b) record the dates of the events described in clause (a);

(c) use the unique identification of each game animal as the key identification for each animal;

(d) indicate in the record, all visual and unique identification for each animal;

(e) on the day a change in unique identification occurs, enter in the record:

(i) the change in unique identification;
(ii) the reason for the change; and
(iii) the date the change occurred; and

(f) on receipt of a game animal or by November 30 in the year of birth in the case of an animal born on the game farm, enter the unique and visual identification of the game animal into the record.

(2) Every person who transfers a game animal to another person shall retain a copy of the manifest provided to that other person.

(3) Every person who processes or sells a game animal, any game meat or other game animal product shall:

(a) on receipt of a game animal, enter into the written record:

(i) the unique identification of the game animal;
(ii) the date of purchase of the animal; and
(iii) the licence number of the vendor who sold him the animal;

(b) maintain a permanent written record of all sales of game animals, game meat or other game animal products indicating:

(i) the unique and visual identification pertaining to the game animal involved;
(ii) the date of sale;
(iii) where the sale is one of game meat or a game animal product, the weight and description of the meat or product sold;
(iv) the name and address of the purchaser; and
(v) where the purchaser has been issued a licence, the licence number of the purchaser.

(4) Every person who is required to maintain a record pursuant to this section shall ensure that:

(a) the record maintained covers a period equivalent to the taxation year which applies to the person;

(b) the records are retained for one year after the expiration of the taxation year mentioned in clause (a); and

(c) the record is available to a game inspector at all reasonable times for the purpose of inspection.

INSPECTION AND TRANSPORTATION

Inspection

30(1) Every game farm operator shall make all game animals held on the game farm operator's game farm available for inspection at all reasonable times by a game inspector.

(2) Every game farm operator or person who processors game animals shall ensure that all game animals slaughtered by the game farm operator or person are inspected by:

(a) a game inspector; or
(b) an inspector appointed pursuant to the *Meat Inspection Act* (Canada), as amended from time to time.

(3) Every person who sells game meat shall make all the person's game meat processing and merchandising facilities available for inspection at all reasonable times by a game inspector.

Transportation

31(1) *The Livestock Inspection and Transportation Regulations, 1978*, being Saskatchewan Regulations 242/78, apply with any necessary modification to the transportation of game animals and every person who transports game animals shall ensure that those regulations are complied with in the transportation of game animals.

(2) In addition to the requirements of subsection (1), every person shall transport, or cause to be transported, all game animals in a covered vehicle.

Repeal

32 *The Game Farming and Game Products Merchandising Regulations* are repealed.

COMING INTO FORCE

Coming into force

33 These regulations come into force on the day on which they are filed with the Registrar of Regulations.

APPENDIX
Form A
GAME ANIMAL MANIFEST
(section 27)

Saskatchewan
Agriculture

Game Animal Manifest

I certify that the following is a true and correct statement.	A 018003

Owner

Date

Surname	M M	D D	Y Y
Given Name	Owner's Herd Prefix		
Box/Street	Town		
Transported to:	Address		

Species	Permanent Id	Visual Id	H of A/ USDA Tag

Owner's Signature	Vehicle Licence
Livestock transporter same as owner — OR:	Transporter Signature

☐ Livesale New Owner's Herd Prefix Export ☐ Import ☐ Permit Number

Slaughter On Farm ☐ Other ☐	Inspector's Number	Game Meat Processor Licence
Total Animals ____ Total and Id	Inspector/Vet/Receiver Signature	

APPENDIX B

SASKATCHEWAN TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GAME FARMING

Responsibilities

- To solicit input from members of represented agencies to identify issues of concern to game farmers and industry regulators.
- Review and priorize issues raised by represented agencies.
- To co-ordinate the investigation of specific issues through assignment by represented agencies or contracted research.
- Devise the recommendations for government consideration on the basis of specific investigations and/or contracted research.
- Report on implementation of approved recommendations to members of the committee.

Present Membership

David L. Stuart	-	Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation
Ryan J. Clark	-	Saskatchewan Game Farmers Association
Rick R. McLean, DVM	-	Agriculture Canada
Garry A. Wobeser, DVM	-	University of Saskatchewan, Department of Veterinary Pathology
John D. Kinnear	-	Saskatchewan Parks & Renewable Resources
Ronald E. Lind	-	ADD Secretariat Department of Agriculture and Food
Marshall L. Patterson, DVM Committee Chairman	-	Livestock Branch Department of Agriculture and Food

The most recent issues addressed by the committee (December 5, 1991) include:

- revision of import protocol to address concerns over Elaphostrongylus cervi (muscle worm).
- format for assessment of the surplus wildlife issue.
- a review of proposed regulatory revisions.
- procedures for managing escapes and intrusions.
- discussions regarding an appropriate agency to represent the interests of the aboriginal peoples community.

Proposed restructuring of the committee by September, 1992:

- chairmanship of the committee shall reside with the Deputy Minister of Saskatchewan Agriculture and Food.
- the Deputy Minister at his discretion shall appoint a vice-chairman.
- Government of Saskatchewan agency participation (Livestock Branch and Wildlife Branch) will be as committee support, i.e. as co-secretariat and shall not be accorded voting privileges.
- A new committee will be established (six to nine industry reps from a broad spectrum of industry) with agreement between Wildlife Branch and Livestock Branch.

APPENDIX C

- The Animal Products Act
- The Animal Disease and Protection Regulations, Consolidated Regulations of Canada, 1978, chapter 296, as amended from time to time
- The Wildlife Act
- The Indian Act (Canada) as amended from time to time
- The Identification to Animals for Inter-State or International Movement Regulation (United States)
- The Captive Wildlife Regulations
- The Veterinarians Act, 1987
- The Meat Inspection Act (Canada)
- The Livestock Inspection and Transportation Regulations, 1978
- The Government Organization Act

APPENDIX D

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE MOVEMENT BY PERMIT OF CERTAIN UNGULATE ANIMALS TO OR FROM ANY PLACE IN CANADA

Short Title

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Ungulate Movement Regulations

Interpretation

2. In these Regulations, "ungulate" means an animal, other than a domestic cow, sheep, goat or pig, that is a member of the order Artiodactyla. (ongulé)

Prohibition

3.(1) No person shall, without a movement permit issued under section 4, move or cause to be moved any ungulate from a place in Canada to any other place in Canada.

(2) Every person who moves an ungulate from a place in Canada to any other place in Canada under a movement permit referred to in subsection (1) shall comply with the conditions set out in the permit.

Movement Permit

4.(1) Every person who wishes to move an ungulate from a place in Canada to any other place in Canada shall apply to a veterinary inspector for a movement permit in respect of the ungulate and shall include in the application the information set out in paragraphs (3)(a) to (c).

(2) A veterinary inspector shall issue a movement permit in respect of an ungulate to an applicant where the veterinary inspector is satisfied, based on an assessment of the ungulate and its herd of origin, including, where applicable, tests of the ungulate and the herd, that the ungulate, if moved from a place in Canada to any other place in Canada, will not propagate tuberculosis or brucellosis.

(3) A movement permit referred to in subsection (2) shall be valid for not more than 30 days and shall include

(a) the name, address and telephone number of the consignee and consignor of the ungulate and the location to which and from which the ungulate is to be transported;

(b) the name, address and telephone number of the person or carrier that will transport the ungulate;

(c) the age, sex and species of the ungulate and its Health of Animals ear tag number;

(d) the conditions with which the applicant is required to comply in moving the ungulate under the permit; and

(e) the expiration date of the permit.

Retention of Movement Permit

5. Every person to whom a movement permit is issued shall keep the permit for not less than two years after the date of issue thereof and shall, on the request of an inspector during that two year period, make that permit available to the inspector during regular working hours for the purpose of examining, making copies of or taking extracts from the permit. SOR/91-70

3 October 1991

APPENDIX E

INTERIM DISEASE TESTING OR TREATMENT REGIMEN

FOR IMPORT OF GAME ANIMALS INTO SASKATCHEWAN

One of the principal objectives of the Saskatchewan Game Farming Technical Advisory Committee is to develop, with the assistance of wildlife and domestic livestock disease specialists, a disease testing or treatment regimen for import of captive big game into Saskatchewan. The disease testing regimen is based on the most current information available, but will continue to be updated as development work on disease testing takes place. The interim regime for import is as follows:

Prior to import onto a licenced captive animal holding facility in Saskatchewan, elk, moose, white-tailed deer, mule deer, caribou, wood bison, pronghorn antelope, fallow deer, thinhorn sheep and bighorn sheep. must be certified free by approved methods of the diseases listed below. Import from other countries is also subject to Agriculture Canada disease controls.

Disease	Approved Methods
Brucellosis	Animal certified negative by Agriculture Canada within 30 days prior to introduction.
Tuberculosis	Animal certified negative by Agriculture Canada standards (intradermal cervical test for cervids) within 60 days prior to introduction.
Anthrax	Introductions will not be allowed from any area in which this disease is known to have occurred within the previous 12 months.
Ectoparasites and Endoparasites (Other than those specified below)	Animal treated by following method within 30 days prior to introduction. Note that quarantine and testing procedures in relation to Parelaphostrongylus tenuis and Elaphostrongylus cervi must be satisfied prior to treatment for other parasites. Treatment for ecto- and endoparasites (other than those specified by name elsewhere) prior to introduction is administration of the anthelmintic Ivermectin either orally or by parenteral injection at a dose of 0.2 mg/kg under the supervision of an accredited veterinarian of the exporting jurisdiction.

Additional requirements:

Parelaphostrongylus tenuis

Importation of white-tailed deer will not be allowed from the United States or provinces in Canada where this parasite is known to occur. P. tenuis-endemic areas in Canada are all provinces east of the Saskatchewan/Manitoba border including Manitoba.

Elk and fallow deer may be imported into Saskatchewan during the period from November 1 to April 30 provided all animals are fecal tested and found negative of dorsal-spined nematode larvae. The following procedure lists the requirements for testing before import into Saskatchewan and subsequent quarantine of 90 days upon arrival.

A. QUARANTINE PROCEDURES OUTSIDE OF SASKATCHEWAN

(i) the animals are quarantined under the supervision of an accredited veterinarian for 60 days;

(ii) the veterinarian certifies that the animals were not treated with Ivermectin during the quarantine;

(iii) on day 45 of the quarantine, fecal samples are taken from each individual animal by the veterinarian using the following guidelines:

Each fecal sample must contain 40 grams of freshly collected faeces or a minimum of 30 pellets from one individual animal. Samples taken directly from the rectum are preferable but samples collected from the ground immediately after defecation can be used. If the samples are collected from the ground, care must be taken to ensure the common origin of every pellet. Each sample should be placed in a sealed plastic bag. This bag and an identifying label should then be placed within a second plastic bag. The label must contain the following three items: 1) the animal's unique identification number or code, 2) the owner's (or holder's) name and address, and 3) the date of collection. Unless the samples are to be delivered to the lab within 24 hours, they should be frozen immediately.

To maintain the integrity of this testing procedure, the following two criteria must be verified for the results to be considered valid:

1. The entirety of each fecal sample must originate from only one animal, and be clearly labelled with that animal's unique identification number.

2. The animal(s) from which fecal samples are taken must not have been treated with any worming (anthelmintic) medication in the 60 days preceding collection of the sample.

The samples taken in Canada, are to be sent to:

Dr. Lyndon Polley
Department of Veterinary Microbiology
Western College of Veterinary Medicine
University of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon, S7N OWO
telephone (306) 966-7220

Because the samples are perishable, please phone a day or two in advance and tell Dr. Polley how and when the samples will be coming. The cost for analysis of each sample is $20, payable to the Western College of Veterinary Medicine.

If the animals are being tested in the United States, the samples can be sent to:

Dr. Al Kocan
Dept. of Veterinary Parasitology
Microbiology and Public Health
Oklahoma State University
Stillwater, Oklahoma 74078
telephone (405) 744-6738, fax 744-5275

(iv) the animals are certified free of dorsal-spined nematode larvae by the examining laboratory.

(v) any animals in the quarantined group that tests positive for dorsal-spined larvae must be removed from the group; import of the animal will not be permitted. The remainder of the animals must be retained in quarantine for an additional 90 days with fecal samples taken under the guidelines given in clause

(iii) on day 30, 60 and 90. Any animals testing positive on these subsequent tests must be removed from the quarantined group. Only those animals that are certified free of dorsal-spined nematode larvae during this subsequent quarantine may be imported to Saskatchewan.

B. QUARANTINE PROCEDURES IN SASKATCHEWAN

Animals clearing quarantine outside of Saskatchewan may be imported but must be held in quarantine in Saskatchewan for a 90 day period from the last day of the previous quarantine.

(i) imported animals must be held in quarantine on farm, separate from the other animals;

(ii) a veterinarian certifies that the animals were not treated with Ivermectin during the quarantine;

(iii) after the 90 day quarantine, fecal samples are taken from each individual animal by the veterinarian using the procedure previously described; and

(iv) any animals in the quarantined group that tests positive for dorsal-spined larvae must be removed from the group and either returned to the place of origin or destroyed within 48 hours. The remainder of the animals must be retained in quarantine for an additional 90 days with fecal samples taken under the guidelines given in clause A(iii) on day 30, 60 and 90. Any animals testing positive on these subsequent tests must be removed from the quarantined group. The liability for any animals found positive will remain with the owner.

Elaphostrongylus cervi

Importation of animals from areas in which this parasite is known to occur will only be allowed under the quarantine testing restrictions specified by Agriculture Canada (Appendix 1).

Elaeophora schneideri

Importation of mule deer will be allowed during the period from November 1 to April 30, provided the animals have been tested using the following procedures and found free of microfilariae.

(i) a biopsy punch of skin (2.5 cm sq.) is collected from the forehead of each animal by an accredited veterinarian. The biopsy should be performed along the suture line (centre) of the skull, at a point between the eyes, between the ears or between the antlers. Do not take the sample on the nose or the face, as there is a rich blood supply in this area and extensive haemorrhaging may result.

(ii) the area should be clipped with shears and grasped with tissue forceps and slightly elevated. A pair of surgical scissors should be used to snip an elliptical-shaped piece of skin including the epidermis and dermis, that is 25mm in area. Note: Sterile surgical techniques should be used observed, but no alcohol or other agent (e.g. betadyne) can be used; this will kill the microfilaria and they will be unable to get out of the tissue. The incision should then be stitched with 2 or 3 sutures to facilitate healing.

(iii) the sample is macerated (snipped into small pieces) and soaked in physiological saline for 6 to 8 hours at 24 to 26 degrees C. (75 to 80 F.).

(iv) if the samples cannot be examined in the field, they should be preserved in 10% formalin and forwarded to the following laboratories for examination. The entirety of each sample must originate from only one animal, and be clearly labelled with that animals unique identification number.

Dr. Chuck Hibler
C. H. Diagnostic and Consulting Service Inc.
2012 Derby Court
Fort Collins, Colorado
80526

Dr. Al Kocan
Dept. of Veterinary Parasitology
Microbiology and Public Health
Oklahoma State University
Stillwater, Oklahoma 74078
telephone (405) 624-6737

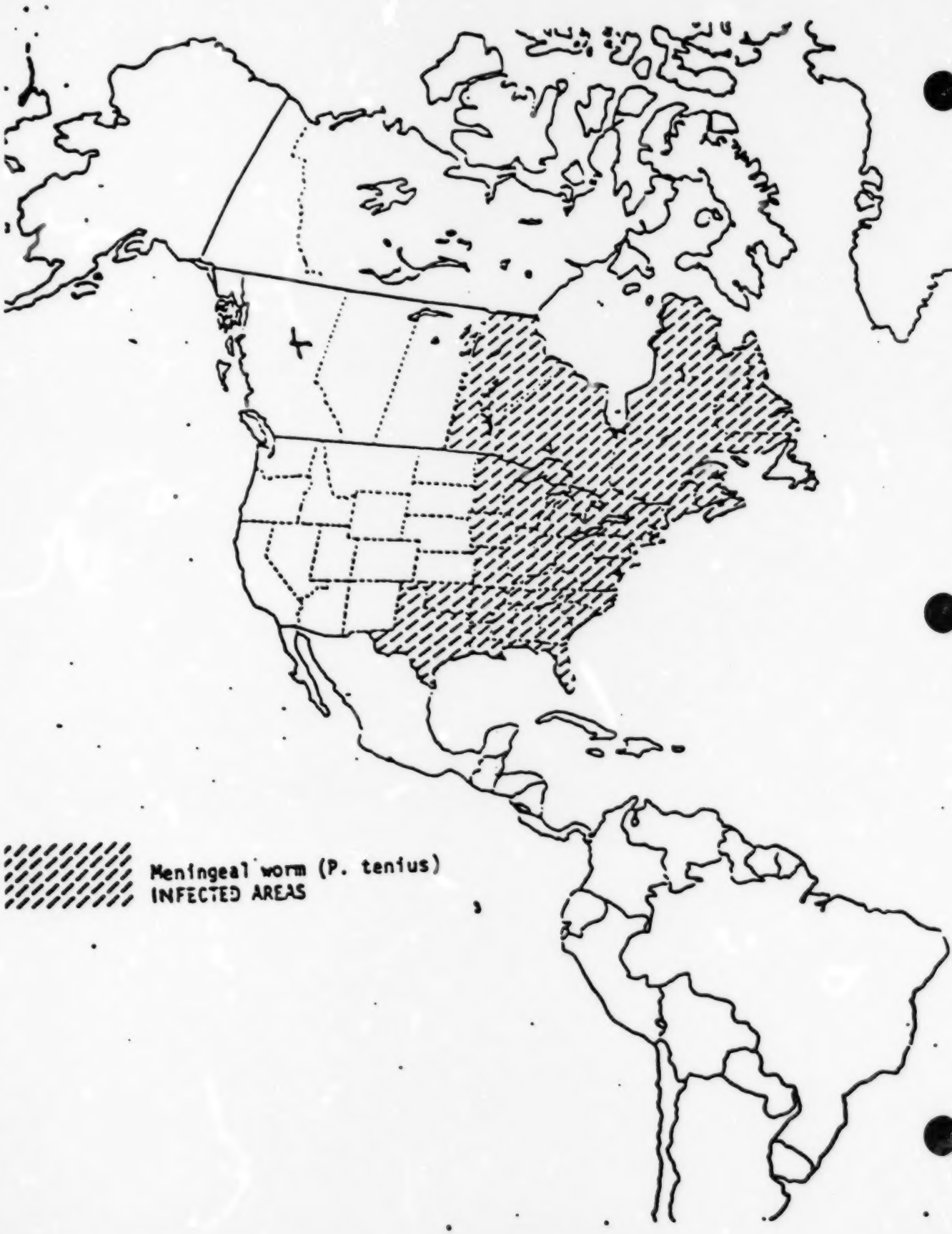
Dr. Beth Williams
University of Wyoming
Laramie, Wyoming

Dr. Bill Quinn
Veterinary Pathology
University of Montana
Box 997
Boseman, Montana
59771

(v) only animals free of microfilariae of E. schneideri may be imported.

Outbreaks of disease or parasites, other than those noted above, may occur occasionally. An example of this occurred in 1987 with an outbreak of Epizootic Haemorrhagic Disease (E.H.D.) in British Columbia and North Dakota. Import and export of animals from or to areas of known disease may be banned or additional testing, treatment or quarantine procedures may be required. As well, potential import of animals from jurisdictions from which previous imports have not taken place may require the seeking of additional information and additional testing or treatment.

Currently, domestic livestock and wildlife disease experts are concerned with the potential transmission of a protozoan parasite (Besnoitia spp) from caribou or reindeer to mule deer. Until additional information is available on the impact of this disease on abnormal hosts such as mule deer, import of caribou or reindeer to Saskatchewan will not be permitted.


Meningeal worm (P. tenius)
INFECTED AREAS

Appendix 1. Conditions for import of Cervidae in relation to *Elaphostrongylus cervi*

Agriculture Canada has developed the following conditions for import of Cervidae from New Zealand, a jurisdiction in which the nematode parasite *Elaphostrongylus cervi* occurs.

1. Faecal examination of the animals during a 30 day quarantine period in the jurisdiction of origin. Any animals testing positive must be removed from the shipment.

2. Upon import to Canada, the animals must be quarantined for 120 days.

3. Faecal samples are to be obtained from each animal at day 40, 80, and 110 after the quarantine starts. Animals testing positive must be destroyed. Those testing negative will not be subjected to further action.

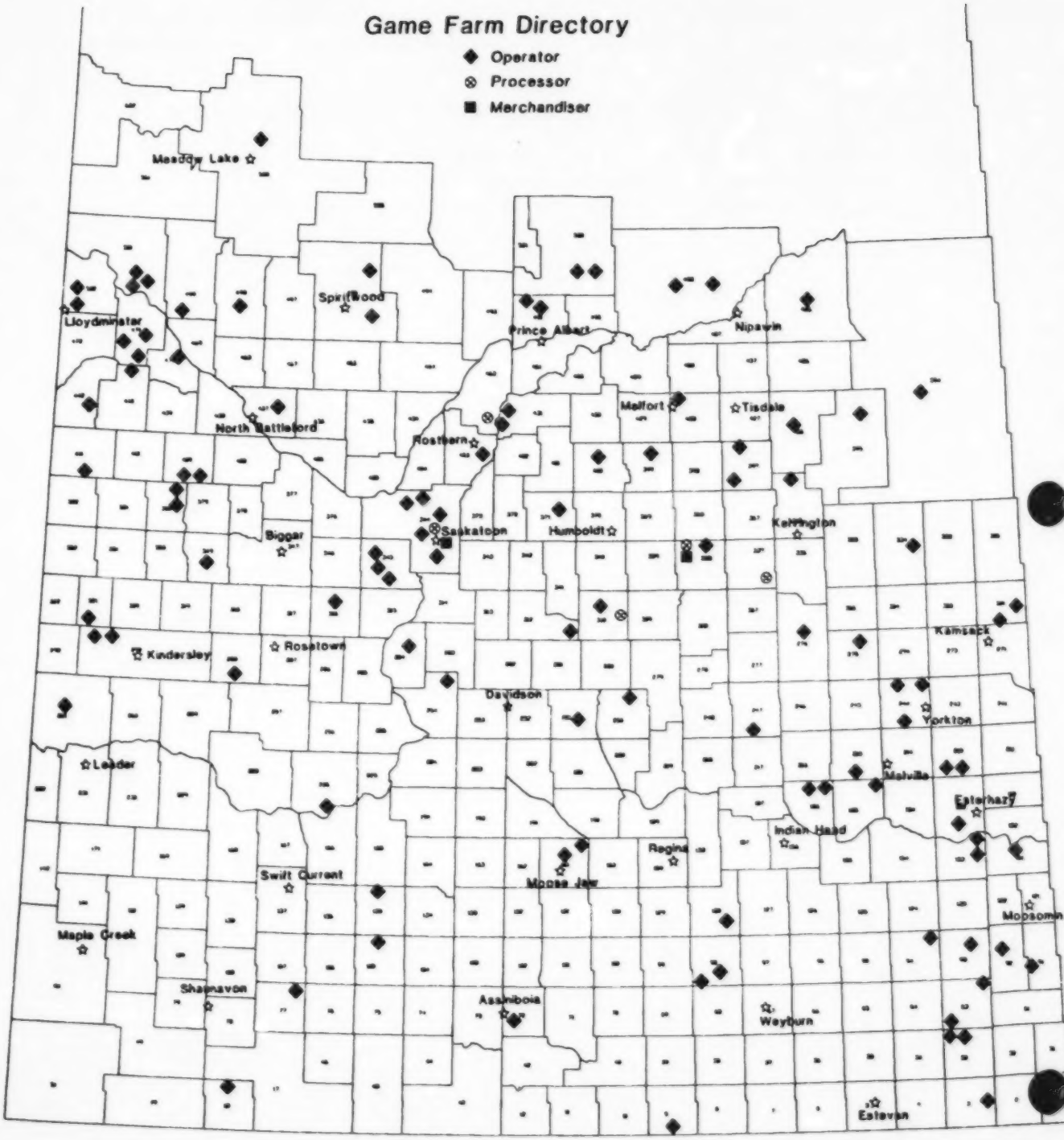
4. During the period May 1 - October 31 the quarantine site must be prepared prior to entrance of the imported animals to prevent the presence of the gastropod intermediate host by:

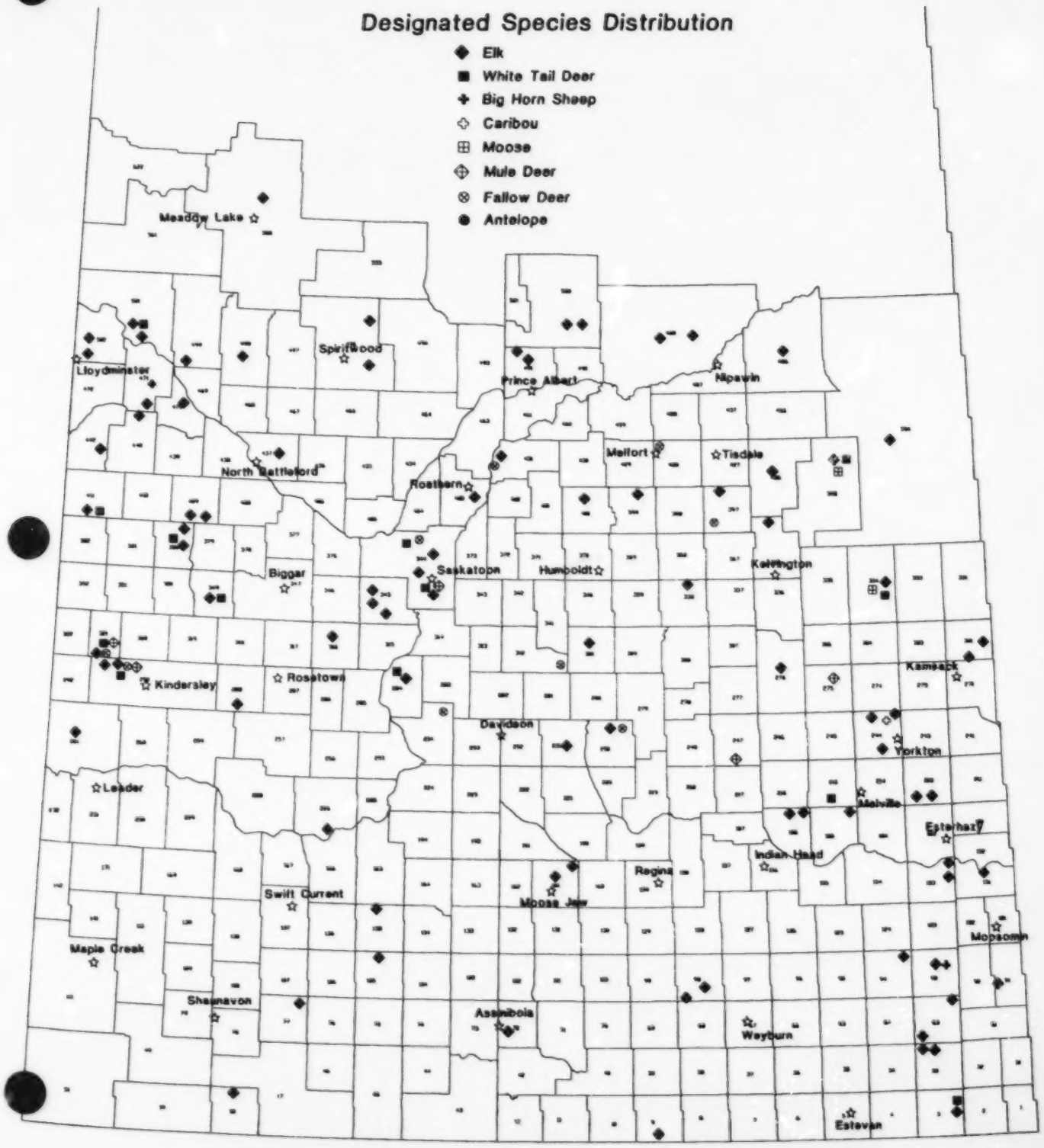
   i) keeping the animals on a hard surface such as asphalt or concrete, or

   ii) spraying a 4-meter wide track around the perimeter of the holding compound with a molluscicide and also spraying the molluscicide within the quarantine area. The perimeter track will have to be treated once every 5 days and within 24 hours of a rain (10 mm or more) to ensure the gastropod population is kept at zero within the compound.

5. During the period November 1 - April 30, the quarantine site need not be subjected to the site preparation actions. However, if the quarantine site is not a hard surface it must be harrowed during May to facilitate faecal breakage and exposure of the larvae to sunlight; the quarantine facility must be left vacant from May 1 - July 31. A molluscicide must be sprayed on the quarantine area and on a 4-meter wide perimeter track in the 2nd week of May, the 2nd week of June, and the 2nd week of July.

APPENDIX F


Game Farm Directory
Operator
Processor
Merchandiser
Meadow Lake
Spiritwood
Lloydminster
Prince Albert
Nipawin
Melfort
Tisdale
North Battleford
Rosthern
Saskatoon
Humboldt
Kelvington
Biggar
Kindersley
Rosetown
Kamsack
Davidson
Yorkton
Leader
Melville
Esterhazy
Indian Head
Regina
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
Maple Creek
Shaunavon
Assiniboia
Weyburn
Estevan


Designated Species Distribution
Elk
White Tail Deer
Big Horn Sheep
Caribou
Moose
Mule Deer
Fallow Deer
Antelope
Meadow Lake
Lloydminster
Spiritwood
Prince Albert
Nipawin
North Battleford
Rosthern
Mellort
Tisdale
Biggar
Saskatoon
Humboldt
Kelvington
Kindersley
Rosetown
Kamsack
Davidson
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